

The Washington Times

(Morning, Evening, and Sunday)

OWNED AND ISSUED BY

The Washington Times Company,

TIMES BUILDING,

SOUTHWEST CORNER PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE AND

Telephone—Editorial Rooms, 67.

Business Office 57.

Price—Morning or Evening Edition, One Cent.

Sunday Edition, Three Cents.

Monthly by Carrier—

Morning and Evening, Thirty-Five Cents.

Evening, Twenty Cents.

Morning, Twenty Cents.

Evening and Sunday, Fifty Cents.

The Times' Branch Offices.

The Times' "Little News Merchants"

to secure the regularity of Morning and

Evening Times at the following branch

offices:

Frank Smith, 4th and G sts. n.w.

M. McNulty, 1340 14th st. n.w.

A. B. McClellan, 1312 7th st. n.w.

H. Hager, 2153 Pa. ave. n.w.

Joseph Linden, 400 8th st. n.w.

W. F. Johnson, 491 1st st. n.w.

W. F. Mackay, 821 1st st. n.w.

Joseph Pettigrew, 606 7th st. n.w.

Advertisements left at any of the

above branches will receive the same

prompt attention as though brought

to the main office.

WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 30, 1895

TRADE MARK

COUNCIL

Subscribers to "The Times" will

confer a favor by promptly reporting

any discrepancy of collectors or neg-

lect of duty on the part of carriers.

Complaints either by mail or in per-

son will receive prompt attention.

The Morning Edition should be de-

livered to all parts of the city by 6:30

o'clock a. m., including Sunday.

The Evening Edition should be in the

hands of subscribers not later than

6:30 p. m.

ITS STRENGTH ACKNOWLEDGED.

Attempts of Contemporaries to Stem

The Times' Tide of Success.

The initial issue of The Times, about

twenty months ago created no more than

passing notice from its contemporaries, who

acknowledged a new journalistic youth

and immediately set forth to enlarge the

graveyard where so many unfortunate

local newspaper enterprises of former

years.

But these contemporaries have seen the

error of their earlier judgment and have

substituted methods of warfare as vigorous

as their feeble and fossilized organisms

can generate.

No more conclusive evidence of the

recognition by these newspapers of the

strength of The Times can be offered than

the fact that certain prominent adver-

tisers have been able to contract for space

in these more or less valuable mediums for

about one-half former rates, on condi-

tion that The Times be excluded from their

paragonage. How have the mighty fallen!

Notwithstanding these awful doings,

The Times continues to grow in popularity

and in a consequent steadily increasing

circulation. It is true to the principles

which it first espoused, and yet, it is, withal,

the most accurate and complete morning

and evening news record in Washington.

The circulation of The Times for the

week ending November 24 was as

follows:

Monday, Nov. 18, 34,571

Tuesday, Nov. 19, 35,128

Wednesday, Nov. 20, 34,900

Thursday, Nov. 21, 34,850

Friday, Nov. 22, 34,968

Saturday, Nov. 23, 34,970

Sunday, Nov. 24, 23,490

Total, 236,877

I solemnly swear that the above is

a correct statement of the daily cir-

culation of THE WASHINGTON

TIMES for the week ending November

24, 1895, and that all the copies were

actually sold or mailed.

J. MILTON YOUNG, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me

this 25th day of November, A. D.

1895, ERNEST G. THOMPSON,

Notary Public.

STREET DISORDER.

Judge Kimball was perfectly right in his

opinion delivered yesterday that voluntary

sweeping on the street is disorderly

conduct in a legal sense. Nothing more dis-

agreeably humorous can be imagined than

the act of jolly young fellows joining in a

chorus of intonation sneezes, or sneezes pro-

voked by the inhalation of snuff, or other

irritating substance. Involuntary sneezing

is bad enough, even in its mildest

phases, as is shown by the fact that all well-

bred persons make effort to soften the

blow as much as possible.

But there are other street abuses which

are vastly more common and disorderly than

sneezing, even in its most offensive and

voluntary form, and which never appear to

excite the attention of such sensitive offi-

cers as that one who "ran in" the ob-

jectionable sneezer. Every fine day on the

crowded corner, in front of every hotel on

the Avenue, and promontory the streets,

creatures may be seen to have a greater

or lesser degree of the figure of the male

human, who smoke vile tobacco in the form

of cigar, cigarette or pipe and chew plug

of fine-cut and expectorate promiscuously.

Pavements are so bespattered that women

cannot pass without injury to their gowns,

unless they wear bloomers.

In many cities, both of America and for-

eign countries, such filthy performances

are considered proper for police inter-

ference, and it would seem to be reasonable

that where municipal law prohibits dogs

from running at will in the streets, an en-

bargo should be put upon the porcine tip-

ples which blow vile odors into the nostrils

of passers-by and cover the pavements with

nauseating pools wherever they may choose

to lounge.

MISTAKES OF THE KAISER.

Finding it impossible to force the enact-

ment of anti-socialist laws in the Reich-

stag, Kaiser William, with a bullheaded

determination never exhibited even by the

"man of blood and iron," has concluded to

suppress public demonstrations of the so-

cialists by the mere power which gives to

the police authority to disperse disorderly

assemblies and arrest leaders.

The disorder consists in meeting and dis-

cussing party interests and the propaganda

and in publications in the party organs.

Speakers and editors have been imprisoned

merely for a plain expression of opinion in

regard to the government of the empire.

Criticism of even a mild

candidate is construed into insult, and the

holder of office is treated with a mild kind

of treason. By an order issued yesterday

the rooms of the election unions were

closed, residences of leaders searched and

warrants issued for the arrest of a number

of prominent socialists.

Every true American, every one who be-

lieves in free speech and free people, no

matter what their economical views, will

resent such infamous action on the part

of a government claiming to be civilized.

The socialists form a great political party.

They have forty-seven members in the

Reichstag, which includes every member

from the city of Berlin. Their representative

strength is greater than that of any other

single party, and their popular strength

embodies more than a fourth of all the

voters of the empire. The leaders are op-

posed to disorder. They hate a bomb-

throwing anarchist worse than they hate

the emperor. They denounce every weapon

but the ballot. They discourage strikes

and disastrous disputes of all kinds between

the employer and the employed. They recog-

nize that until the whole economical sys-

tem can be changed there must be indi-

vidual monopoly and therefore individual

slavery.

Some Political Straws.

Southern Republican Congressmen are

not numerous, but they are to be counted

on as good, loyal members of the U. S. P.

This particular contingent of the im-

mense Republican majority in the con-

gress is taking part in a little inter-

est in the prospects of material recog-

nition at the hands of the party leaders.

Not only do they oppose the combining

which bids fair to give Major McDaniel

the clerkship, but they talk over various

other plans and purposes which they will

be ready to publicly proclaim in due course

of time.

One of the most important hopes which

the Southern Republicans are cherishing

is the one suggested in the recent dis-

patches which mentioned the name of

Judge Goff, of West Virginia, for second

place on the national ticket of '96.

A number of the foremost members from

Southern States are outspoken for just

this recognition at the hands of the party

next year. Not all of them believe that

Judge Goff is a splendid Republican

showing in 1894 without the hardest kind

of work against the most bitter kind of op-

position. West Virginia has done splendidly

in more than one election in late years.

Last year North Carolina followed suit.

Isn't it about time we had some substantial

recognition? What is the matter with

Henry Clay Evans of Tennessee, or Vice

President? I dare say a better man for the

place of a stancher Republican statesman

cannot be found anywhere, either North

or South.

Southern Republican Congressmen select

are finding something of more immediate

importance to be talked about, however,

than a nomination for the Vice Presidency.

A goodly handful of them are still fig-

uring the McDowell combine with the de-

spiration which has been the object and pur-

pose in the location of the battens. At any

rate it is apparent that the electrical sys-

tem has not met with the approval of sub-

ordinates who seem inclined to disregard

the will of the House in its declared resolu-

tion, and it is quite likely that the

electrical system will cause considerable

comment early in the session and a number

of changes will necessarily be made in

its construction.

For a number of years it has been known

to his friends that Speaker Reed is opposed

to the present seating arrangement of the

House of Representatives. He has on a

number of occasions in private expressed

the belief that the system in vogue in the

British House of Commons might well be

adopted by the American House of Repre-

sentatives.

He does not think that it is necessary

for the members to have desks in the

House of Representatives where they may do

their own work. Particularly since the House

adopted the private secretary system two

years ago, providing for each member a

clerk at a salary of \$100 a month during

the session, it has seemed to Mr. Reed

that the retention of the desks which occupy

so much room in the House of Represen-

tatives should not be regarded as necessary.

On the contrary, Mr. Reed believes, and

has expressed the belief, that the desks

should be removed and their places taken

by plain benches, on which the Representa-

tives may be seated when desiring to par-

ticipate in debate or listen to discussion.

According to the members, a majority of

whom do not participate in debate or pay

any attention to what is being said on the

floor of the House, might better be in their

seats, than in the crowded rooms attending

to business or discussing affairs of state

in private.

Moreover, it has long been known that the

retention of the desks in the House of Repre-

sentatives, particularly in its crowded con-

dition, has brought on a spirit of club

relationship and cliques, which has made

the task of the House great, big, and con-

fusing, and that one of the greatest dis-

advantages of the House has been the maintenance

of order.

The idea of Mr. Reed has been, and is, that

if the desks were banished, the story-telling

members of the House of Representatives

would be driven to the galleries, and the

rooms or the cloak rooms, while the men

who desire to work could do so with the

aid of their stenographers in the lobbies or

their own rooms. The members, however,

are not so easily won over, and they will

not give up the power of their position to

the introduction of benches. It is well known

that the House of Representatives is a

body of men, and that it is quite

likely his influence in that direction will

be felt before the session of Congress is one

month old.

It is regarded as a foregone conclusion,

supplementary to the banishment of the

desks, that the hall of the House of Repre-

sentatives will be greatly lessened.

Under existing conditions, it requires as

much more power to brain power to become

great in the House of Representatives, and

the report of the District Committee

practically expressed by reason of the fact

that his lungs were not of sufficient capacity

to command the attention of his colleagues

in the large hall of the House of Represen-

tatives.

REED'S RASPING VOICE.

Some men have voices peculiarly qual-

ified for penetration of space. Tom Reed's

rasping baritone fills the House without

any apparent effort on his part. Bourke

Blackwell, who is a former member of the

House, was raised a farmer upon the same

farm upon which he was born until a man

when he adopted the business of steam-

boating and his headquarters on the Ohio

and Mississippi Rivers.

At the breaking out of the war he enlisted

in the Ohio Volunteers and served until the

end of the war, and